

**Napa County Child Abuse Prevention Council
2015 Report on Children**



April 21, 2015

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The Napa County Child Abuse Prevention Council is pleased to make public this annual report on the health and well being of Napa County’s children. With the goal of educating, informing and recommending child abuse prevention and child and family friendly policies to the Napa County Board of Supervisors, it is the mission of the Council to present these findings as a measure of the health and well being of our children and families. In doing so it is also our intention to offer objective analysis of the information and recommendations in areas where we believe we as a community can better serve our children.

In producing this Report on Children, the Council compiled data from local, regional, state and other viable sources using the most current information available at the time of its writing. These sources are acknowledged in the resources sections of the document. The report covers a range of key indicators that present a broad and comprehensive review of children’s health and wellness in four focus areas; demographics, child safety, children’s health and school success. This report will also serve as a foundation and baseline for looking at the status of Napa County’s children going forward.

It is the sincere hope of the Napa County Child Abuse Prevention Council that this report will be used as a source of information that provides insight and stimulates collective, ongoing conversation and efforts to enhance the lives of children and families in Napa County.

Respectfully,

Your Napa County Child Abuse Prevention Council

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**The Child Abuse Prevention Council of Napa County
2013-2014 Accomplishments**

- Delivered Mandated Reporter training to 211 professionals and other mandated reporters in the community.
- Worked collaboratively with Child Welfare Services to update and enhance Mandated Reporter training curriculum.
- Provided Child Assault Prevention programming to 1,074 Napa county school children in grades one, three and five.
- Launched the “Enough Abuse” sexual abuse awareness and prevention campaign in Napa County and provided training to 114 community members.
- Conducted the 2014 Blue Ribbon Child Abuse Prevention Awareness campaign, highlighting child sexual abuse.
- Worked collaboratively with the Greater Bay Area Child Abuse Prevention Council to build awareness throughout 10 Bay Area counties and deliver professional trainings.

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Demographics

Race/Ethnicity

Napa County is an agriculture-based county in the greater San Francisco Bay Area. According to the American Community Surveyⁱ Napa County had a population of 140,326 residents in 2013 of which 31,322 were children ages zero through 17 and represented 22% of the total population.ⁱⁱ

As Napa County’s diversity in terms of race/ethnicity plays an important role in the economic and social make up of our County, highlighting the ethnic breakdown of our children is a vital first step in considering their health and well being. Since different cultures have different values and concepts of what is important to the family in areas such as health and education, it is critical that we recognize the diversity of our families in order to better address their needs while respecting the various aspects of their culture. In considering the changing demographics of our county when comparing children to the overall population, it is clear that we need to put practices in place that will address the needs of our shifting demographics.

Napa County Child and Total Population by Race/Ethnicity 2013ⁱⁱⁱ:

Race/Ethnicity	% of Child Population Napa County	% of Total Population Napa County	% of Child Population California	% of Total Population California
African American/Black	1.6%	2.0%	5.5%	5.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian American	6.8%	6.9%	10.6%	13.1%
Hispanic/Latino	50.2%	32.6%	51.6%	37.9%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
White	37.7%	55.8%	27.1%	39.7%
Multiracial/other	3.3%	2.2%	4.4%	2.8%

Family Structure

Child well-being is influenced by the family environment and the presence of caring, stable adults. Family structure and the nature of the family relationships, in particular, are important factors in child development. For example, single-parent families are more likely than two-parent families to have lower incomes and experience financial hardship. Financial hardship can affect families' ability to provide the environment and experiences a child needs for optimal mental, emotional, and physical development. In addition to adequate family income, positive child development is influenced by factors such as parental affection, responsiveness, and consistency, as well as high quality relationships between parents or significant adults. These factors are more critical than the family structure itself.

In Napa County in 2010 there were 49,754 total households with 30.7% or 15,277 of those households reporting having children under age 18. Of those households with children under 18:

- 19% or 2,935 families were female-headed with no husband present. Of those 22.3% reported living under the federal poverty level.
- 6.0% or 906 families were male-headed with no wife present.^{iv}

As noted above, single parent families tend to have lower income and experience more financial hardship, which is especially true for households led by a single mother. According to a 2009 "about Parenting" published by the U.S Census Bureau, custodial single mothers and their children are twice as likely to live in poverty as the general population. In addition to the financial stress, single parenting, especially for those facing low incomes and/or the need to hold multiple jobs often leads to physical and emotional stress, depression and feelings of hopelessness that can greatly strain their relationships and emotional bonds with their children.

Economic Security

No discussion on child health and well-being would be complete without looking at the overall economic security of families with children.

Income & the Self Sufficiency Standard:

Despite the median Household income in 2013 dollars was \$70,914, compared to the statewide figure of 61,094 (<http://quickfacts.census.gov>), it is important for us to consider that:

- 11% of Napa County households with children under age 18 live below the federal poverty level, which for a family of 4 in 2013 was \$23,550 per year.
- 35% of families live at or below 200% of the federal poverty level or \$48,500 per year for a family of four.

This might not seem like a considerable disparity until you take into consideration the traditional self-sufficiency standard or the measure of how much income is needed for a family of a certain composition living in a particular county to adequately meet its basic needs. In Napa County, that amount for a two-parent family with one preschool age and one school age child is \$74,110 compared to a statewide figure of \$63,679. Thus, one of the 35% of families making at or below 200% of the federal poverty level would need to sacrifice basic needs and/or depend on public assistance to make up at least a \$25,610 financial gap.

Although the self-sufficiency standard has been a valuable tool for determining the real costs of living, the new California Poverty Measure (CPM), a joint project completed in 2013 by the Public Policy Institute of California and the Stanford University Center on Poverty and Inequality, is part of a national effort to measure poverty in a more comprehensive way, taking into consideration the changes in costs and standards of living since the federal poverty measure was established in the 1960's. It accounts for geographic differences in the cost of living while factoring in tax credits and other assistance and subtracting medical, transportation and child care expenses. As a result, the poverty threshold for a family of four increases to \$31,335 and increases our countywide poverty rate from 12.4% to 25.5%, placing Napa County second highest in the state behind Los Angeles County with a rate of 26.9%.

Housing:

California housing is among the most costly in the nation, so finding affordable housing is a significant challenge for many middle- and low-income families. Housing typically is considered a financial burden if it comprises 30% or more of a family's income. **In Napa County, 41.2% of residents experience such a burden.** Although rents vary considerably throughout the County, the average range is from \$1,057 for a one-bedroom apartment to \$2,025 for a 4-bedroom apartment.^v

Low-income parents with high housing cost burdens are more likely to report that their children have fair or poor health than low-income parents in more affordable housing situations. Also, research has shown that unaffordable or unstable housing can diminish a child's opportunities for educational success by increasing the chance that he or she will have to move, change schools, and disrupt instruction.^{vi}

Although statistics are not readily available, it is widely known that many families share households or "bunk" with one another to reduce housing costs. Not only is this a detriment to raising a healthy family, as studies on crowded households have shown a link between residential crowding and the prevalence of certain infectious diseases, poor educational attainment, and psychological distress, it officially makes a family homeless with no identifiable place of residence to use for legal documents, applications, etc. ^{vii}

Unemployment:

According to the 2013 Napa County Comprehensive Community Health Assessment, between 2006 and 2010, Napa County’s unemployment rate averaged 7.4% after its post recession peak in 2009. Unemployment was **highest** among Hispanic/Latino residents and those who identify with “two or more races,” and **lowest** among non-Hispanic white and Asian residents, thus pointing to a much higher than average risk factor for Hispanic/Latino residents.

Race/Ethnicity	Unemployment Rates
Hispanic/Latino	9.7%
Two or more races	8.4%
Black or African American	7.0%
Asian	6.5%
Non-Hispanic White	6.3%
Napa County average	7.4%

Children’s Health

Health Insurance

Thanks to the Federal Health Care Reform Act and the efforts of Napa County Health and Human Services, the Children’s Health Initiative, Community Health Clinic Ole and their collaborative work with schools, Family Resource Centers and other social service entities, approximately 97% of children in Napa County have health insurance. Determining actual numbers and percentages is difficult, however, due to the many and diverse insurance options available and the constantly changing enrollment status of families. Notably, maintaining enrollment is a big challenge for families, especially those with lower education levels, language barriers and unfamiliarity with the complex system. A significant amount of time and resources are thus directed to keeping families enrolled in insurance, as re-enrollment is an expensive and time-consuming process.

Having health insurance is the first step toward a stable “medical home,” an ongoing family-centered partnership with a child health professional or team where children receive regular preventive care and have their medical needs met. In Napa County we are also fortunate to have Community Health Clinic Ole as an option for a medical home for families.

In Napa County, like the rest of the country, Latino families have the lowest rate of insurance coverage of all racial/ethnic groups where data is available.^{viii}

Race/Ethnicity	Uninsured	Insured
African American/Black	0.0%	100%
Asian American	3.2%	96.8%
Hispanic/Latino	13.8%	86.2%
White	5.5%	94.5%
Multiracial/other	6.2%	93.8%

The good news is that thanks to the Affordable Care Act, The U.S saw a double-digit decline in uninsured Latinos following the first enrollment period. According to a survey by The Commonwealth Fund, the uninsured rate for Latinos decreased from 36 percent to 23 percent, which was mostly attributed to young and less financially stable individuals, two groups with traditionally high rates of being uninsured.^{ix}

Also of note in the area of physical health:

- 90.4% of children reported seeing a dentist in the last 6 months in 2012
- 35.2% of children with special health care needs had difficulty accessing community-based services for health and social service needs

Maternal Health

The well being of mothers, infants, and children determines the health of the next generation and can help predict future public health challenges for families, communities, and the healthcare system. Moreover, healthy birth outcomes and early identification and treatment of health conditions among infants and children can prevent death or disability and enable children to reach their full potential.^x

Maternal health is a priority for public and private health organizations and the information surrounding several key health factors below highlights our efforts to address the needs of expectant and new mothers.

According to information provided through the 2013 Live Healthy Napa County Community Health Needs Assessment:

- 87.8% of pregnant women received prenatal care in their first trimester.
- In 2011, 96.8% of new mothers reported some breastfeeding and 82.9% reported exclusively breastfeeding while in the hospital after giving birth. Breast milk is widely acknowledged to provide the most complete form of nutrition for infants, with a range of benefits impacting health, growth, immunity and development.
- Women participating in the Napa County Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program reported breastfeeding as follows. To be eligible for WIC, a family's income must fall below 185% of the federal poverty level. They are the only group for whom breastfeeding data is tracked.

Breastfeeding rates	Napa County 2011
Exclusive Breastfeeding at 4 months	34%
Exclusive Breastfeeding at 6 months	29%
Exclusive Breastfeeding at 1 year	23%
Any Breastfeeding at 1 year	54%

- Studies suggest that the heavier a woman is before she becomes pregnant, the greater her risk of pregnancy complications, including preeclampsia, gestational diabetes, stillbirth and cesarean delivery. In 2011, 22.4% of mothers were obese at the beginning of pregnancy. Data also show us that:
 - 30.5% of Hispanic/Latina mothers were obese
 - 25% of African American/Black mothers were obese
 - 19.6% of White mothers were obese.
- Births to girls under the age of 18 are concerning because of the impact early motherhood can have on educational attainment, an important social determinant of health. Napa County's rate of teen pregnancy is lower than the state average and has been steadily declining since 2008.

School Health Services

Although more than 56% of school staff report that adequate health services are provided in our schools, a promising option for children to access health care is through school based health centers that provide services such as primary medical care, mental or behavioral health care, dental care, substance abuse services, and health and nutrition education for all students in easily accessible schools or locations near school campuses.^{xi} Although comprehensive care centers like these are not prevalent in Napa County Schools, there are over 2,000 of them operating in the United States and they are becoming more popular, especially for high school age children where a desire for confidentiality and increased time restraints can reduce opportunities to seek outside medical care.

Bay Area Counties	Number of School-based Health Centers
Alameda	25
Contra Costa	8
Lake	1
Marin	2
Napa	0
San Francisco	17
San Mateo	2
Santa Clara	14
Sonoma	3

Obesity

In the past 30 years obesity has more than doubled in children and tripled in adolescents. Obese children are at high risk of becoming obese adults, putting them at risk of chronic diseases occurring at an earlier age.

Within Napa County more than 40% of fifth, seventh, and ninth graders are overweight or obese. Overweight and obesity rates among fifth, seventh and ninth grade students in Napa County increased 6.1% between 2005 and 2010; this was the largest increase observed among the nine Bay Area counties. Nearly 50% of economically disadvantaged students were overweight or obese. Overweight and obese were also higher than the Bay Area county average among males (44.7% of male students), African-American students (43.3%), and Hispanic/Latino students (48.5%).

Obesity is also a growing concern among low-income preschoolers (ages 2-4); the U.S.D.A reports that 18.3% of Napa County preschoolers are considered to be obese, which is twice as high as the Healthy People 2020 objective of 9.6%. Furthermore, the obesity rate among this population has increased from 17.2% in 2008-2010 and 16.6% in 2007-2009.

Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Graders who are overweight or obese (2011-2012)^{xii}	Percent of Total
Total	42.0%
Gender	
Male	44.7%
Female	39.3%
Socioeconomic Status	
Economically Disadvantaged	49.8%
Non Economically Disadvantaged	33.9%
Race/Ethnicity	
Asian	29.8%
White, non-Hispanic	33.7%
Filipino	33.8%
Two or more races	41.2%
African American or Black	43.3%
Hispanic or Latino	48.5%

Physical Activity

Research has shown that regular exercise among young people is associated with improvements in muscle development, bone strength, heart health, mental health, and academic performance. Children who regularly exercise also are at lower risk for chronic diseases, such as heart disease and type 2 diabetes, and they are more likely to carry their active lifestyle into adulthood.^{xiii}

Students meeting all fitness standards by grade level:

Grade Level	Total Students Meeting Standards	Total White Students Meeting Standards	Total Latino Students Meeting Standards
5 th Grade	25.9%	32.7%	21.1%
7 th Grade	31.8%	38.6%	28.1%
9 th Grade	39.9%	50.95	34.7%

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)

The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study is one of the largest investigations ever conducted to assess associations between childhood maltreatment and trauma and later-life health and well-being. A collaboration between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Kaiser Permanente's Health Appraisal Clinic in San Diego, data resulting from the study reveals significant proof of the health, social, and economic risks adults face as a result of childhood trauma.

The study uses the ACE Score, a total count of the number of ACEs reported by respondents. That score is then used to assess the total amount of stress during childhood and has demonstrated that as the number of ACEs increase, the risk for involvement in high risk behaviors, social and emotional problems, disease and death also increases. For example, a person with an ACE score of four or more is:

- 1,220% more likely to attempt suicide; 740% more likely to be an alcoholic; 513% more likely to suffer from depression; 323% more likely to binge drink; 293% more likely to smoke; 240% more likely to have a stroke; 190% more likely to have cancer; 160% more likely to have diabetes.

Considering the risk factors outlined above, it is clear that the higher the ACE score a person has, the harder it will be for them to successfully parent a child.

The Center for Youth Wellness report, "A Hidden Crisis,"^{xiv} demonstrates the impact of ACEs in California and reveals that in California 61.7% of adults have experienced at least one ACE and one in six, or 16.7% of all adults, have experienced four or more. **In Napa County, over 62% of residents have at least one ACE, and over 16%, or 23,658, have an ACE score in excess of four.**

Food Security

When a family is food secure they are determined to have access to enough food for a healthy, active life for all family members.

When a family is food insecure, there is a limited or uncertain availability of nutritious and safe food for the family. Food insecurity is a high risk factor for poor development and other negative health outcomes. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, an estimated 14.3% of American households were food insecure at least some time during the year 2013.

Rates of food insecurity are substantially higher than the national average for households with incomes near or below the federal poverty line, households with children headed by single women or single men, and Black and Hispanic-headed households. The majority of food insecure households participate in one or more of the three largest Federal food and nutrition assistance programs; Cal Fresh, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and/or the federal free or reduced lunch program.

In Napa County:

- 20.7% of total households and 10.8% of households with children are considered food insecure.
- 10.4% of Napa County residents participate in Cal Fresh, the nationwide supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP), often referred to as food stamps, for families earning below 200% of the federal poverty level.
- Participation in the federal free and reduced lunch program in Napa County is significant. Of special note is the large number of students in the Calistoga Joint Unified School District who participate. To qualify for this program a family must earn less than 185% of the federal poverty level or \$43,558 for a family of four.

Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch by District	Percent
Calistoga Joint Unified	79.4%
Howell Mountain Elementary	62.4%
Napa County Office of Education	64.1%
Napa Valley Unified*	40.5%
St. Helena Unified	39.0%
Pope Valley Union Elementary	34.3%

* 70% of the children entering Kindergarten in 2014 in the Napa Valley Unified School District who qualified for the program were of limited English proficiency.

Emotional & Behavioral Health

Key data provided by students themselves in the California Healthy Kids Survey is indicative of the emotional and behavioral health of our children:

Depression:

Depression is one of the most common emotional health problems among teens, estimated to affect 15-20% of youth under 18 in the U.S. Youth diagnosed with depression often experience significant impairment in peer, family, school, and physical functioning. Depressed teens also have higher rates of other emotional and behavioral health problems, such as anxiety, drug use, aggressiveness, and suicidal behavior. They are also more likely to experience depression and other psychological problems as adults as well as higher rates of chronic illness. Depression can be especially difficult to detect in children, as it can manifest differently in young people than in adults.^{xv}

Depression related feelings by gender and grade:

Grade Level	Female: Yes	Female: No	Male: Yes	Male: No
7 th Grade	30.5%	69.5%	21.6%	77.8%
9 th Grade	36.0%	64.0%	17.6%	82.4%
11 th Grade	39.7%	60.3%	22.2%	77.8%
Non-traditional	45.6%	54.4%	36.1%	63.9%

Depression related feelings by race/ethnicity:

Race/Ethnicity	Yes	No
African American/Black	25.7%	74.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	31.6%	68.4%
Asian	38.4%	61.6%
Hispanic/Latino	28.1%	71.9%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	34.5%	65.5%
White	24.8%	75.2%
Multiracial/other	34.7%	65.3%

Substance Use:

Student Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Grade Level:

Grade Level	0 Days	1-2 Days	3-9 Days	10-19 Days	20 days or more
7 th Grade	80.7%	9.4%	2.2%	0.6%	0.9%
9 th Grade	72.3%	16.5%	6.0%	2.9%	2.2%
11 th Grade	59.0%	22.7%	12.2%	3.9%	2.3%
Non-traditional	32.9%	28.8%	19.9%	13.0%	5.5%

Student Marijuana Use in the Past Month by Grade Level:

Grade Level	0 Days	1 Day	2 Days	3-9 Days	10-19 Days	20 days or more
7 th Grade	95.8%	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%
9 th Grade	83.9%	4.4%	2.8%	4.1%	1.3%	3.4%
11 th Grade	72.7%	6.3%	3.2%	7.6%	2.4%	7.8%
Non-traditional	32.7%	11.6%	10.9%	10.2%	4.1%	30.6%

Child Safety

Not all children enjoy the "carefree" days of childhood, as violence is a reality in many communities, including Napa County. Children are often witnesses to or victims of violence in their homes, schools and neighborhoods. As a result, many children experience fear for their safety and the safety of their loved ones. These children must learn to adapt to living in an unsafe or dangerous environment, which can often lead to increased stress, fear and anxiety in children. The following overview highlights areas of violence experienced by children in Napa County. Although our figures fall below the state average in every category, it is important that we continue to maintain a "zero tolerance" philosophy when it comes to the safety of our children and families.

Child Abuse

Children who are abused or neglected often exhibit emotional, cognitive, and behavioral problems, such as anxiety, depression, suicidal behavior, difficulty in school and early substance abuse. When young children experience abuse the resulting stress can disrupt early brain and physical development, placing mistreated young children at higher risk for health problems as adults. Children who are abused or neglected are also more likely to repeat the cycle of violence as teens and adults. In addition, the 2010 federally funded Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect found that:

- **For the last 18 years three times as many children are estimated to have been maltreated as are actually reported to Child Protective Service (CPS) agencies.**
- Children with confirmed disabilities had significantly lower rates of physical abuse and of moderate harm from maltreatment, but significantly higher rates of emotional neglect and serious injury when physical abuse did occur.
- The incidence of maltreatment was higher for children with no parent in the labor force and those with an unemployed parent and lowest for those with employed parents.
- **Children in low socioeconomic status households experienced more than five times the rate of maltreatment than other children.** ^{xvi}

In Napa County in 2014:

- Child Protective Services received 1332 referrals. **Taking into consideration the information noted above, this number could actually be closer to 4,000.**
- 152 children were involved with substantiated referrals. **Again, this number could realistically be upwards of 450.**
- 94 children were removed from their homes.

Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect

Reasons for report:	Percent of Reports Filed
At Risk/Sibling Abused	6.1%
Caretaker Absence/Incapacity	0.7%
Emotional Abuse	0.9%
General Neglect	65.7%
Physical Abuse	17.8%
Severe Neglect	0.1%
Sexual Abuse	8.8%

Race/Ethnicity of Residents Filing Report of Child Abuse and Neglect	Rate of Reports Filed per 1,000 Children
African American/Black	120.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	16.2
Hispanic/Latino	37.9
White	62.2

In 2013-14, 211 people in Napa County received mandated reporter training. Mandated reporters are people who have regular contact with children and are legally required to report (or cause a report to be made) when abuse is observed or suspected. Examples of those required to report suspected child abuse are childcare workers, medical professionals, social service employees, law enforcement and educators. Their responsibility is taken very seriously as they are often the first line of defense in protecting children.

Child Injuries & Death

In Napa County it is estimated that there are 178.3 injury hospitalizations for children/young adults ages 0-20 with the majority, 57% occurring in the 16-20 year old age group followed by 20% for 13-15 year olds. It is important to note that although the total numbers are small, 30% of injuries for 13-15 year olds and 27% of injuries in 16-20 year olds are self-inflicted. In addition, it is also concerning that 11.9% of hospital discharges by diagnoses are for mental disease and disorders.

The 2010-12 childhood death rate for Napa County was 26.9 per 100,000, the ninth lowest rate in the state.^{xvii} Suicide deaths for youth/young adults ages 15-24 was six, or 11.6 per 100,000 individuals in the period 2008-2010.^{xviii}

Domestic Violence

The 2010 Centers for Disease Control’s Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey reports that one third of all women who have been in a relationship have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner. Often a victim of domestic violence will not file a report or leave their partner for fear of losing their job, housing, health care, child care, or access to the partner’s income. Ability to take action can also be compounded by language barriers, immigration issues and low levels of education.^{xix}

According to information provided by Napa Emergency Women’s Services (NEWS), law enforcement in all Napa County cities and the unincorporated areas received the following calls for domestic violence in 2013. Based on the number of visitors to NEWS in the course of the year however, the number of calls is not an accurate representation of the problem.

City/Jurisdiction	Number of Calls in 2013
American Canyon	33
Calistoga	12
Napa	273
St. Helena	10
Unincorporated Areas (Sherriff/Highway Patrol)	38
TOTAL CALLS	366
Number of adults and children who visited NEWS for domestic violence and sexual assault	1,300

Yet the home is not the only place children experience violence, the potential for violence or fear for their safety in Napa County. According to Kidsdata.org, a program of the Lucille Packard Foundation for Children’s Health, incorporating information from the California Healthy Kids Surveys in each community, the following statistics on school violence were compiled for the school years 2008-2010.

Percent of students reporting feeling safe at school:

Grade Level	Very Safe	Safe	Neither Safe Nor Unsafe	Unsafe	Very Unsafe
7 th Grade	23.7	44.7	23.0	5.2	3.3
9 th Grade	18.9	40.4	40.5	0.0	0.0
11 th Grade	23.9	44.2	32.0	0.0	0.0
Non- traditional School	40.0	35.7	24.3	0.0	0.0

Percent of students reporting the presence of physical fighting at school:

Grade Level	% Reporting 0 Times	% Reporting 1 Time	% Reporting 2-3 Times	% Reporting 4 Plus Times
7 th Grade	75.3	11.4	6.6	6.7
9 th Grade	80.3	8.4	5.4	5.9
11 th Grade	81.7	8.3	5.0	5.1
Non-traditional School	76.2	8.8	8.8	6.1

Percent of students reporting presence of bullying or harassment school:

Grade Level	% Reporting 0 Times	% Reporting 1 Time	% Reporting 2-3 Times	% Reporting 4 Plus Times
7 th Grade	64.6	13.8	8.7	12.0
9 th Grade	68.2	11.1	6.2	14.5
11 th Grade	70.7	9.9	7.4	12.0
Non-traditional School	77.2	6.7	9.4	6.7

Youth who have experienced dating violence in the past year:

Grade Level	Yes	No	Did Not Have a Boy or Girlfriend in the Past Year
7 th Grade	3.6	46.8	49.6
9 th Grade	5.6	48.7	45.7
11 th Grade	7.9	52.9	39.2
Non-traditional School	19.1	53.2	27.7

Gang Membership

Although a small number of youth report gang membership in Napa County, for those that do report, gang involvement can be a strong deterrent to safety as violence and homicide are integral to the gang lifestyle.

Grade Level	% Reporting Yes ^{xx}
7 th Grade	6.0%
9 th Grade	8%
11 th Grade	7%
Non-traditional School	13%

School Success

When we consider school success, it is common to think of preschool through college, reading, writing and arithmetic, grade point averages and even adult jobs. Yet research clearly shows that for children to experience school and life success, they need a strong start right from the beginning. All infants and toddlers need good health, strong families, and positive early learning experiences if they are to really succeed and thrive. Although there are many programs countywide that support very early childhood, this section focuses on a progression of essential opportunities critical to overall school success.

Child Care

A lack of quality childcare is a grave concern for Napa County. According to the 2013 Child Care Portfolio produced by the California Child Care Resource & Referral Network, a copy of which is attached to this report, **a licensed childcare slot is available for only 20% of children ages 0-12** with parents in the labor force. With 16,425 of Napa County's 21,779 children falling into this category, the 3,274 total slots (a decrease of 7% since 2010) available in a licensed childcare center or licensed family childcare home represent a huge gap. This is compounded when we consider that 37% of requests for childcare are for children under age two and there are only 130 licensed spots available countywide.

For the Federal Early Head Start program that serves children prenatally to three from very low income families, there is a waiting list of 320 children and only 4% of the infants and toddlers eligible for the program are receiving child care services due to a lack of providers serving this age group.

In addition, the cost of licensed or quality child care is out of reach for many working families which is compounded by the state's 42 percent reduction in funding to support child care for low income families since the 2008 recession. Despite an improving economy, this is one area that has yet to see any rebound.

Annual cost of childcare by age and type of facility

Type of Facility	Infant Care	Preschool Age Care
Licensed Child Care Center	\$13,043	\$9,327
Licensed Child Care Home	\$9,491	\$8,669

According to information from Community Resources for Children, there are 814 children on a waiting list for child care subsidies and when families are unable to afford child care, some of their only options are to seek help from any combination of friends, family and licensed providers or pay the full cost and forgo or reduce other necessities like food and clothing. They might also keep older children home from school to care for younger siblings.

Preschool

Research shows that children who participate in high-quality preschool programs have better health, social-emotional, and cognitive outcomes than those who do not participate. The gains are particularly powerful for children from low-income families and those at risk for academic failure who, on average, start kindergarten 12 to 14 months behind their peers in pre-literacy and language skills. Studies also reveal that participating in quality early learning can boost children’s educational attainment and earnings later in life. Children who attend high-quality preschool programs are less likely to utilize special education services or be retained in their grade, and are more likely to graduate from high school, go on to college, and succeed in their careers than those who have not attended such programs.^{xxi}

Despite the ample research surrounding the importance of preschool to prepare students for school, an estimated 30% of students who enrolled in Kindergarten in the Napa Valley Unified School District, which represents 90% of children in Napa County public schools, started school with no mention of attending any early childhood learning.

In addition, 41% of the children entering Kindergarten identified as Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and 80% of those LEP students qualified for the federal free or reduced lunch program. Overall, 46% of all students in Napa County Public Schools qualify for free or reduced lunch, a leading indicator of poverty or near poverty.

Preschool Attendance: NVUSD Kindergarteners 2013-2014

Preschool option reported	Number of Students
Early Head Start (for ages 0-3)	32
Head Start	201
Public Preschool	340
Home Day Care	33
Private Preschool	338
Licensed Family Care	31
Informal Care	6
Special Education	37
Home Visitation	4
Early Intervention	8
No Mention	430
TOTAL	1,460

School Age Children: Demographics

The demographics of Napa County public schools are changing with the race/ethnicity of the students matching the birthrate and numbers of children in the county.

Public School enrollment by race/ethnicity 2013

Race/Ethnicity	% of students
African American/Black	1.5%
Asian American	6.8%
Hispanic/Latino	50.7%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
White	36.7%
Multiracial/other	3.8%

Despite the large number of students entering school with Limited English Proficiency, the number declines significantly when you look at the total school population in Napa County. This of course takes into consideration students entering after Kindergarten:

- English Learner (Spanish): 20.3%
- English Learner (Other Language): 0.9%
- Not an English Learner: 78.8%

School Age Children: Achievement Indicators

As demographics, most notably race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status, have shown to be a risk factor for children in Napa County, it is important to look at academic achievement indicators in these terms, as they reflect the challenges faced by these families in other categories. The following is a sampling of how our children are succeeding academically, how we compare to students throughout the state and provides some insight into where additional attention might be useful.^{xxii}

Third grade students scoring proficient or higher on English Language Arts California state test by race/ethnicity 2013.

Race/Ethnicity	Students Proficient or Higher: Napa County	Students Proficient or Higher: California
African American/Black	N/A	34%
Asian American	64%	71%
Filipino	64%	63%
Hispanic/Latino	26%	33%
White	56%	62%
Multiracial/other	48%	60%

Percent of third grade students scoring proficient or higher on English Language Arts California state test by socioeconomic status 2013.

	Napa County	California
Economically Disadvantaged	26%	33%
Non-Economically Disadvantaged	55%	67%

Students scoring proficient or higher on Algebra 1 California state test by race/ethnicity 2013.

Race/Ethnicity	Students Proficient or Higher: Napa County	Students Proficient or Higher: California
African American/Black	N/A	21%
Asian American	N/A	72%
Filipino	65%	53%
Hispanic/Latino	26%	27%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	N/A	36%
White	48%	47%
Multiracial/other	39%	42%

Students scoring proficient or higher on Algebra 1 California state test by socioeconomic status 2013.

	Napa County	California
Economically Disadvantaged	25%	28%
Non-Economically Disadvantaged	47%	49%

High School Graduates Completing College Prep Classes 2013

Race/Ethnicity	Students Proficient or Higher: Napa County	Students Proficient or Higher: California
African American/Black	N/A	29.2%
Asian American	N/A	67.7%
Filipino	61.9%	54.4%
Hispanic/Latino	27.1%	29.1%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	N/A	34.8%
White	43.9%	47.1%
Multiracial/other	48.3%	48.6%

Dropout/Graduation Rate

Although the numbers are still in double digits, across the state students are choosing to complete high school and Napa County is following that trend as we have seen graduation rates increase annually, reaching a rate of 85.3% in 2013 compared to 81.4% in 2010.

Of special note, however, is that our Hispanic/Latino population is falling well behind the average with a 2013 graduation rate of 78.8% versus 85.7% for African American/Black students and 89.9% for White students.^{xxiii}

Juvenile Arrests

Many youth get in some trouble at a point in their lives but few actually have contact with the juvenile justice system. Those who do tend to be at increased risk for substance use, dropping out of school, early pregnancy, higher rates of attempted suicide and mental health disorders. For these youth, several factors are often attributed to the choices that lead to juvenile justice. These include maltreatment, poverty, separation from family members, exposure to violence, mental illness, and substance use.^{xxiv}

In Napa County, juvenile arrests occur for 8.3 of every 1,000 Hispanic/Latino youth and 4.5 for every White youth. Not surprisingly then, Hispanic/Latino youth also represent the highest percentage of felony arrests in the county.^{xxv}

Juvenile Felony Arrests by Race/Ethnicity 2013

Race/Ethnicity	Percent of Total Juvenile Felony Arrests
African American/Black	13.3%
Hispanic/Latino	58.2%
White	26.5%
Other	2.0%

**Napa County Child Abuse Prevention Council
2015 Report on Children
Recommendations**

The information in this report offers a wide-ranging view of the health and well-being of our growingly diverse population of children. In conclusion, the following briefly summarizes the findings in each report category and offers suggestions for our community as a whole to consider in order to provide the best programs, services and opportunities possible to help and encourage our children to thrive.

Demographics:

Napa County has an increasingly diverse population and is a costly place to live. With more than 40% of families experiencing a housing burden, and 46% of families living below 200% of the federal poverty level, or \$48,500 for a family of four, we have too many families struggling to make ends meet. When a family faces financial hardship, children often don't get the attention, care and opportunities they need to succeed. Lifting families out of poverty needs to be a countywide priority. . Opportunities available to us in Napa County include:

- **Supporting self-sufficiency wages** by providing support to the effort to raise the California minimum wage, support a minimum wage increase plan for Napa County, support a living wage plan for Napa County, work in conjunction with the cities in Napa County to create minimum and/or living wage plans.
- **Supporting the Earned Income Tax Credit for California** to increase income to working families in California. At present AB 43, Personal Income Taxes, co-authored by Assemblymember Bill Dodd, is active in the state legislature.

Children's Health:

With an estimated 97% of children having health insurance we have been very successful in providing opportunities for all families to access proper medical care. Many other efforts, including those addressing the needs of expectant and new mothers are also notable. We can, however, enhance our efforts to promote even more favorable outcomes for our children if we:

- **Encourage "Baby-Friendly" policies** such as moving local hospitals toward "Baby-Friendly" certification and encouraging environments conducive to breastfeeding.
- **Promote school health services** by endorsing the efforts of the Napa County Education Foundation and Napa Valley Unified School District as they pursue Wellness Centers at school sites.
- **Advance food security** by promoting the Cal-Fresh, Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) to eligible residents.
- **Support nutrition education** programs in our schools and for our parents.
- **Support evidence based and best practice programs** that prevent childhood trauma such as home visitation, parent empowerment programs and mental health services.

Child Safety:

One referral for child abuse or for children who are victims of violence is one too many and although we'd like to see no one visit Napa Emergency Women's Services to address issues of domestic violence, it is hard to foresee a future without violence. We can, however, continue to be diligent in our efforts to diminish violence in the home and the community and promptly and properly address it when it does occur. To help us do so we can:

- **Promote collaboration between the Child Abuse Prevention Council** and public and private entities including schools, hospitals, faith-based organizations, law enforcement, first responders and social service agencies to provide prevention education and awareness and make child safety a top priority county-wide.
- **Encourage such public and private entities to collaborate** with trainers to provide on-site Mandated Reporter Trainings to all staff.
- **Initiate consistent and school wide anti-bullying efforts** in middle and high schools.
- **Enhance gang prevention efforts** in our middle and high schools to address the social and emotional issues that lead boys, and girls, to join a gang.

School Success:

Substantial research from across the globe has shown that children need good health, strong families, and positive early learning experiences from the very beginning of their lives if they are to succeed and thrive in school and long-term. They also need opportunities to enter school at a level equal to their peers and continue to be supported in ways that evolve as they advance towards graduation. In order to help children reach their greatest potential in school we must consider:

- **Promoting efforts to provide quality childcare** programs that create opportunities for early education.
- **Expanding opportunities for all children to attend preschool** so that they are ready to learn alongside their peers.
- **Educating parents**, especially those with language barriers and unfamiliarity with the school system, to help them become active participants in their children's education.

A strategy that encompasses all the categories above is support of **Funding the Next Generation Napa**. With the goal of creating a sustainable public funding stream specifically for programs and services that benefit children and families, we will open a door to opportunities to invest in one of our county's most valuable assets and one whose success is essential to our future economic security and social stability.

Thank you.

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- ⁱ <http://factfinder.census.gov>
- ⁱⁱ <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/>
- ⁱⁱⁱ <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF/http://www.kidsdata.org/topic/33/child-population-race/>
- ^{iv} Napa County Comprehensive Community Health Assessment 2013
- ^v kidsdata.org
- ^{vi} The Center for Housing Policy. (n.d.). *The well being of low income children: Does affordable housing matter?* Insights from Housing Policy Research. Washington, DC: National Housing Conference. Retrieved from: <http://www.nhc.org/insights.html>
- ^{vii} <http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/full/10.1146/annurev.publhealth.23.112001.112349>
- ^{viii} Kidsdata.org
- ^{ix} <http://www.latinpost.com/articles/22354/20140926/obamacare-latinos-uninsured-latino-rates-drop-young-low-incomers-first.htm>
- ^x 2013 Napa County Comprehensive Community Health Survey
- ^{xi} Kidsdata.org
- ^{xii} California Department of Education, 2011-2012
- ^{xiii} 2013 Napa County Comprehensive Community Health Survey
- ^{xiv} Center for Youth Wellness, San Francisco, "A Hidden Crisis" Nov 6, 2014.
- ^{xv} 2013 Napa County Comprehensive Community Health Survey
- ^{xvi} <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/research/project/national-incidence-study-of-child-abuse-and-neglect-nis-4-2004-2009>
- ^{xvii} KidsData.com
- ^{xviii} 2013 Napa County Comprehensive Community Health Survey
- ^{xix} http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/NISVS_Report2010-a.pdf
- ^{xx} 2013 Napa County Comprehensive Community Health Survey
- ^{xxi} U.S. Department of Education, April 2015. A Matter of Equity: Preschool in America, <http://www2.ed.gov/documents/early-learning/matter-equity-preschool-america.pdf>
- ^{xxii} Kidsdata.org compiled from California Dept. of Education, Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Results.
- ^{xxiii} California Dept. of Education, California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS) (Oct. 2014).
- ^{xxiv} KidsData.org
- ^{xxv} KidsData.org